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Established 1837

boteurs Seize Kontum Houses, Cut Off Airport

By Fox Butterfield

ON May 25 (NYT).—North Vietnamese saboteurs, accompanied by intensive artillery fire, entered Kontum in the Central Highlands early today and remained all day despite government efforts to drive them out, a senior U.S. official there reported.

U.S. officials believed about 100 seized houses and cut off the besieged city from its only means of communication with the outside world.

Paul Vann, the senior U.S. adviser for the military region that includes the mountainous and sparsely populated highlands, said it appeared that the saboteurs' job was to make a "bridgehead for larger forces" to attack Kontum.

The attack "does not threaten the integrity of Kontum's defenses," Mr. Vann said in a telephone interview, "but it may signify the beginning of very serious coordinated attacks on the city." Allied officials have been expecting the North Vietnamese to open a major assault on Kontum ever since they overran the city's northern defenses at Tua Cau last month.

Attack Above Hué

North Vietnamese troops also opened a heavy attack on the government's northernmost defense lines along the My Chanh River above Hué, getting some tanks and infantry across the river after an all-day battle, reports from the scene said.

South Vietnamese marines killed 246 of the invaders and knocked out four tanks, while losing 12 dead and 59 wounded, U.S. officials said.

The My Chanh River has formed South Vietnam's northern defense line since Quang Tri city fell three weeks ago, and a successful enemy attack across it would constitute a serious threat to Hué, the former imperial capital, which lies less than 20 miles to the south.

Along the coast east of the My Chanh, the North Vietnamese marines' amphibious and helicopter-borne raid that began yesterday appeared to have failed to wipe out a pocket of enemy troops on the beach, U.S. officers reported. Although some of the marines came back through government lines today bringing several thousand refugees with them, the North Vietnamese force remained in the coastal area, the sources said.

There were these other developments in the fighting:

• U.S. planes continued their intensive bombardment of North Vietnam, with Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps jet fighter-bombers flying 270 missions, the U.S. command announced in Saigon. The air strikes knocked out three bridges, including the Haplong highway and railroad bridge a mile west of that port city, and two bridges on the rail line between Hanoi and China. The command also said that a thermal power plant 45 miles northeast of Haplong and a plant north of Hanoi had been destroyed. The planes employed laser-guided bombs in the raids. Two Navy fighters were shot down.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Villian Toll Offensive at 40,000

By Neil Sheehan

SHINGTOM, May 25.—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and the staff of his subcommittee on refugees estimated yesterday that the renewed fighting in South Vietnam had resulted in 40,000 to 50,000 civilian casualties, including about 10,000 dead, by the first week in May.

The fighting continues, the committee said. "40,000 to 50,000 more men, women and children will become casualties at the end of the first week in May with a similar proportion."

The estimates are based on information from U.S. government informants in South Vietnam.

Refugees caused by the fighting are now believed to be about a million, subcommittee staff members said. There are 500,000 refugees on the South Vietnamese rolls when the offensive began March 30. The new refugees are said to have increased the total to 1.5 million homeless or displaced persons.

Sen. Kennedy and his subcommittee staff have been recording civilian war toll in Indochina since 1968 and Sen. Kennedy recently makes public the subcommittee findings.

Sen. Kennedy, an opponent of war, noted in a statement yesterday that by the end of the first week in June civilian casualties would be both sides would exceed the total during Tet, 1968, the previous high point in civilian casualties, which was reached by the enemy. Lunar New Year offensive that year.

A subcommittee staff estimated that on the basis of official figures about 62,000 civilian allies occurred during February and March 1968, including 30,000 deaths. In contrast he 30,000 to 100,000 civilian allies, including about 30,000 deaths, it has estimated will occur by the first week of this month.

"At no time since the beginning of the war are the people's demands in Vietnam greater than they are today," Sen. Kennedy said.

MAP OF VIETNAM AND LAOS



United Press International
AFTERMATH—U.S. Army cameraman filming remains of private car in parking area of U.S. Army European headquarters in Heidelberg after bombs killed three U.S. soldiers.

Seek Woman In Base Blast At Heidelberg

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, May 26 (UPI).—Police today sought a slim dark-haired woman in connection with last night's bombing of the U.S. Army's European headquarters.

A police spokesman said the woman, aged between 20 and 30, was believed to have been in one of two stolen automobiles which probably carried the explosives into parking lots in the headquarters complex.

The bombs killed Capt. Clyde R. Bonner, 28, of El Paso, Texas, Spec 5 Ronald A. Woodward, 26, of Lansing, Mich., and Spec 5 Charles L. Peck, 23, of Charleson, W. Va.

Five other persons suffered injuries in the double blasts, which tore a hole in the wall of a building housing data-processing computers, destroyed about a dozen automobiles and smashed windows of buildings surrounding the parking lots.

Stolen Cars

The police spokesman said the explosives probably were contained in a white West German Ford 17M stolen from Bensberg May 10 and a Volkswagen "beetle" stolen from Mannheim. He said both automobiles bore green U.S. military license plates stolen from Neum Ulm.

He said the woman sought is about 5 feet 9 inches tall with a pale complexion. She wore a green skirt and jumper and carried a black coat over one arm.

Bearlier police had spoken of "promising leads" which they believed might enable them to capture the persons responsible for the bombings. They said they were considering how much they could make public without jeopardizing their investigations.

Soon after receiving word of bomb explosions in Paris, the West German Interior Ministry said it was checking with French authorities to determine whether (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press
BOMBED—Workers cleaning up debris after bomb exploded in the American Consulate in Paris early yesterday.

Bombs Shake U.S. Consulate, Legion's Building in Paris

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters).—Bomb blasts shook two American offices here early today and two U.S. airline buildings were evacuated after further bomb threats.

Home-made bombs exploded within minutes of each other shortly after 1 a.m. in the U.S. Consulate and the American Legion offices, causing some damage but no casualties.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur E. Watson went to the consulate shortly after the bomb went off early this morning in a women's washroom on the ground floor. He conferred with French investigators and Foreign Ministry officials.

The bomb at the American Legion was in a second-floor washroom.

Later, at opening time this morning, anonymous callers warned that bombs had been planted at the Pan American and Trans World Airlines headquarters, on the Champs-Elysees.

Police evacuated both offices and bomb disposal squads rushed to make a search. They found a package filled with explosives in the Pan American building. A caller said that the bomb at Pan Am should have gone off during the night.

Trans World Airlines was warned that another bomb had been hidden in their building on the Champs Elysees, and it was found and defused only after a search that continued throughout the day and into the night. Office workers were evacuated when the warning was received.

Security measures were immediately tightened to protect American offices here against further attack.

A group calling itself "The Committee of Coordination" later claimed responsibility for the bombing in a statement sent to the press.

The hijackers selected five male passengers and four crew as hostages, and the Boeing flew to Chileka Airport last night.

The hijackers, unarmed, but carrying dynamite, had threatened to blow up the South African Airways plane.

But their attention was diverted when an airport official went aboard, ostensibly to negotiate, government sources said.

The passengers and crew escaped through the door of the plane, which had been left open, and through the emergency windows.

In Nairobi today, a mystery telephone caller claimed that a group called "The Secret Organization for East and Southern Africa" was responsible for the hijacking. The organization aims to free parts of Africa still under colonial or white rule, the caller said.

He said that the organization was responsible for acts of sabotage in South Africa, including the killing of Rhodesian soldiers and derailment of trains.

Because the plane sat on the

Pact on Navy Conduct Signed

Nixon, Soviet Leaders Seek Increased Trade

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

MOSCOW, May 25 (NYT).—President Nixon met today for two hours of intensive talks designed to build a framework for expanded trade between the United States and the Soviet Union.

American officials have said privately that a detailed agreement on trade will be difficult to reach at the Moscow summit, but the President is clearly eager not to leave here without at least a statement committing both sides to work for free trade.

Mr. Nixon also met at length this morning with his staff, and tonight attended a performance of "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Theater, where he heard the first public taunt against his Vietnam policies since he arrived in the Soviet Union Monday.

Just as the third and final act was about to begin, an unidentified woman leaped out of a box in an upper balcony and shouted: "Freedom to Vietnam."

Although the house lights had just been dimmed, Mr. Nixon was seen to smile faintly. The incident caused no commotion among the many Soviet security agents on hand, but—according to persons near the woman—two Soviet agents arrived a few minutes later and took her out.

Two Major Tasks

For the first time since his arrival, Mr. Nixon held no talks with Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev, and there was a sense here that both sides had chosen to decelerate the pace of the talks and to regroup for two big tasks ahead: concluding an agreement on arms control and devising a final communiqué.

At the same time, however, press spokesmen for both sides were able to announce yet another prearranged agreement.

Described as the first "military-to-military" agreement between the two countries since the end of World War II, the pact will require greater prudence by warships on both sides to avoid accidental incidents that could lead to more serious confrontations.

In particular, the agreement signed this afternoon by John W. Warner, Secretary of the Navy, and Fleet Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, commander of the Soviet Navy—would prohibit various maneuvers that risk collision and would forbid ships to simulate attacks by aiming guns, missiles or torpedoes tubes at passing ships.

Surveillance of one ship by another would still be permitted, but so-called "shouldering"—that is, efforts to force another ship off course would not. In addition, the pact prohibits aircraft of both nations from engaging in various simulated actions, such as passing too close or dropping fake bombs, actions that might cause a ship to change course suddenly.

President Nixon feels that the naval agreement represents a significant beginning in the efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union. Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said this afternoon, "He feels that the agreement shows the intention of

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This might mean communication problems among Moscow, Washington and Helsinki during the summit meeting.

A special U.S. Air Force plane had stood by for Mr. Smith at Helsinki airport all day today.

They told President Urho Kekkonen at the Presidential Palace here this afternoon that they did not know when they would be leaving for Moscow, the sources said.

Sources close to the U.S. delegation said later that it was "highly doubtful" the chief negotiators would fly out tonight, but added, "Things are going all right."

The two teams "are trying very hard to get a treaty, but they are not through yet," the sources added.

Asked if it is possible for President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev to conclude a treaty without the presence of their SALT delegation heads, the sources replied, "That is a hypothetical question, but hypothetically yes."

Asked if Mr. Smith and Mr. Semenov could get to Moscow in time for an agreement to be initialed tomorrow, the sources observed, "There is a plane waiting at the Helsinki airport."

A coke-chemical engineer by training, Mr. Shcherbitsky got his political start after World War II in the industrial city of Dnepropetrovsk, Mr. Brezhnev's home town. He served for four years as a Ukrainian party secretary under Nikolai V. Podgorny, then the republic's party chief and now president of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shcherbitsky first became Ukrainian premier in 1961, then lost the post, but after the fall of Nikita S. Khrushchev in late 1964, he returned to the premier's office.

Brandt Ends Vienna Visit

VIENNA, May 25 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt ended parleys here today as Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky termed his visit "highly successful" and said he found full understanding for Austria's desire to obtain a special free trade arrangement with the enlarged Common Market. In return, Austria promised not to recognize East Germany until the two German states are admitted to the United Nations.

Austria	12	S. Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	2	D.F.R.	120 Dr.
Denmark	2	Morocco	120 Dr.
Eire (Ire.)	80	Netherlands	120 Fr.
Finland	1	Portugal	120 Esc.
France	140	Spain	120 Pes.
Germany	1	S.D.P.	120 Dr.
Great Britain	8	Sweden	120 Skr.
Greece	10	Turkey	120 Lira
Italy	25	U.S. Military	120 Lira
Israel	12	Yugoslavia	120 Dr.

Hard-Liner May Also Lose Politburo Seat

Shelest Ousted as Head of Ukrainian Party

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 25 (NYT).—Pyotr Y. Shelest, a reputedly conservative member of the Soviet Union's ruling Politburo, was dismissed today from the Communist party leadership of the Ukraine, which he had headed since 1963.

He was succeeded by Vladimir S. Shcherbitsky, the Ukrainian Republic's premier, who is known to be close to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the national party chief. Mr. Shcherbitsky is expected to give up his duties as premier.

The ouster of Mr. Shelest, 64, was part of a leadership shuffle set in motion Sunday when the Soviet Union announced that he had been appointed one of several national deputy premiers under Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

The position of Soviet deputy premier is significantly less prestigious than that of the party organization in the Ukraine.

Mr. Shelest's removal has been attributed speculatively to his possible opposition to Mr. Brezhnev's foreign policy, aimed at achieving a relaxation in Europe and better relations with the United States in spite of the continuing war in Vietnam.

The ouster of Mr. Shelest is expected to be followed by his exclusion from the national Politburo, which now consists of 15 regular, voting members and eight candidate, or non-voting, members.

It now appears that the exclusion of Mr. Shelest from the inner circle of the Soviet leadership was set in motion as early as the 24th congress when Mr. Shcherbitsky was made a regular Politburo member.

It is unusual for both the party chief and the government head of the Ukraine to hold such high rank, so that Mr. Shcherbitsky, 54, would appear to have been groomed as Mr. Shelest's successor.

A coke-chemical engineer by training, Mr. Shcherbitsky got his political start after World War II in the industrial city of Dnepropetrovsk, Mr. Brezhnev's home town. He served for four years as a Ukrainian party secretary under Nikolai V. Podgorny, then the republic's party chief and now president of the Soviet Union.

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War Approaching Climax?

Mood of Expectancy Grips Hanoi Diplomatic Community

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI, May 25 (NYT).—The mood in Hanoi's small diplomatic community this week is a strange one: It is a little like being in the quiet of a storm center.

There is general belief that the long war is approaching a climax. There are new battles in the South. President Nixon is in Moscow and people talk of the possibility of new peace moves. But in Hanoi the diplomats just wait.

They listen to the radio to find out what's happening in Hué or Hanoi. The immediate subject of concern is whether the United States will drastically intensify the

bombing, including major attacks on Hanoi. Rumors of that possibility vie with reports of a possible understanding between Mr. Nixon and the Russians that the United States will not escalate the bombing further during the summit.

Evacuation of Citizens

Preparations are apparently continuing against the possibility of even heavier bombing. Evacuation of Hanoi civilians goes on and some East European technicians have been advised to leave.

But yesterday the most experienced Western observer in Hanoi, a non-Communist diplomat, expressed concern when he heard of a White House official's account of asserted troubles in North Vietnam. He was concerned, he said, "if responsible decisions are taken on the basis of such nonsensical reports."

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Monday in Washington that morale and the political structure here were strained with food shortages appearing and prostitution growing. In a White House background briefing, he told some correspondents that the North Vietnamese leadership was split on the war.

The reference to prostitution was especially puzzling to the senior Western diplomat and other observers here. To foreigners North Vietnamese society seems notably puritanical.

Food shortages could appear if the American effort to cut off supplies is effective over a long haul. North Vietnam imports wheat and some rice among staples.

French-Style Restaurant

But it is impossible, at least for outsiders to detect any hardship now. Cheap cafes and restaurants are still functioning in Hanoi. At a better French-style restaurant last night, pâté sandwiches on French rolls were being sold from a small table at the door.

Much of Hanoi's population has been evacuated, so the situation here may not prove much. But peasants with baskets of vegetables still sell their wares on the streets.

This correspondent has traveled to country villages in the last two days. Of course it is difficult to make an appraisal on such visits, but there was not the slightest sign of a food shortage or a strain in morale.

50-Mile Bicycle Trips

In Hanoi people commonly speak of traveling 50 miles by bicycle to visit evacuated children or families. Again an outsider's intuition is limited, but there is no apparent sense of complaint about such hardships.

As for the political structure or leadership of the Communist party, neither the foreigner here nor, evidently the mass of the people know much if anything about their thinking until it is made public. But it would be a drastic change if the structure fell apart now after holding up under years of war.

U.S. Tightens Security

The U.S. Army tightened the already stringent security measures at its Heidelberg headquarters today.

An Army spokesman said extra military police were patrolling in and around Campbell Barracks, site of the Army's European headquarters on the outskirts of the medieval university city. He said they were joined by German police patrols.

The spokesman said stepped-up precautions today included a ban on all vehicles inside the headquarters area. Military personnel had to show their identity documents to enter the compound, and civilians were required to give firm proof of their identities.

He said experts still were sifted through the wreckage of several automobiles destroyed in the explosions, seeking fragments which would enable them to identify the type of bombs used.

Security at American military bases throughout West Germany has been stepped up following the recent wave of bombings. One such incident occurred May 11 at the Army's headquarters in Frankfurt when bomb blasts killed a colonel.

U.S. Dismay, Outrage'

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray today expressed "deep dismay and a sense of outrage" over the bombing of the U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg.

Such attacks "must be considered reprehensible wherever they occur," Mr. Bray told a news conference.

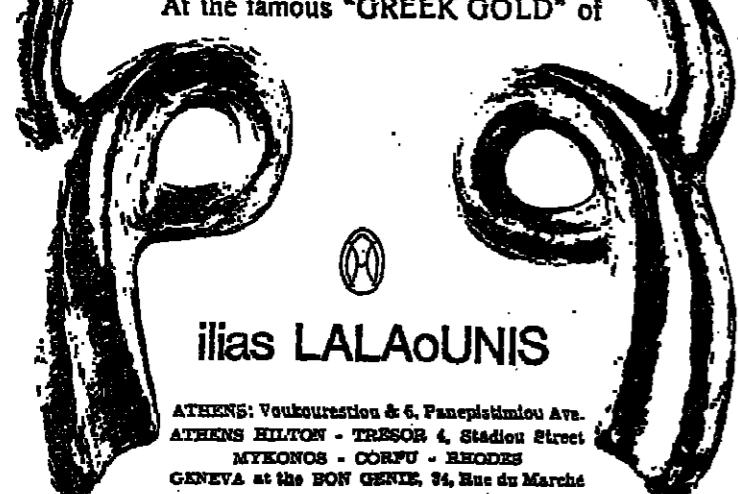
French Drug Runners Convicted in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI).—Two French nationals indicted as members of a ring that transported about 990 pounds of heroin into the United States were convicted by a federal court jury yesterday for smuggling, possession and sale of narcotics.

The defendants, Laurent Flocconi, 30, and Jean Claude Kella, 26, will be sentenced June 18. They face up to 20 years on each of the three counts. They were part of an international ring which officials said had for years smuggled heroin hidden in expensive cars into the United States from Casablanca, Italy, Canada and Marseilles.

Capture the Sun Treasure Greek Gold

Ancient forms by modern craftsmen in 22 and 18 carat gold at the famous "GREEK GOLD" of

**Saboteurs Cut Airport In Kontum****100 Seize Houses Amid Heavy Shelling**

(Continued from Page 1) down over the North, with one pilot missing, a spokesman said.

• South Vietnamese troops trying to relieve the besieged city of An Loc 60 miles north of Saigon were still stalled within a mile of their objective, U.S. military sources said. The relief forces had a few skirmishes, but were held up mainly by the threat of enemy artillery, which controls the approaches to An Loc. Enemy gunners fired 700 more rounds of artillery into the devastated city.

• B-52 bombers flew five raids 40 miles northeast of Saigon, striking a suspected enemy regiment on the border of Binh Duong and Long Khanh Provinces, the U.S. command said. Enemy troops continued to increase their activity in Phuoc Tuy Province farther east of Saigon. Security in Phuoc Tuy, considered a pacified province until American troops withdrew from there last year, has deteriorated sharply over the last month.

• Enemy guerrillas blew up a span of a bridge six miles north of Da Nang on the highway to Hué. Traffic was blocked for the day.

• In the populous Mekong Delta, Saigon forces said that they had pushed North Vietnamese troops out of the cement plant at Kien Luong on the Gulf of Siam, killing 49 of the enemy while losing six killed and 23 wounded. The government troops, backed by heavy air strikes, have been trying to reoccupy the factory and town of Kien Luong for more than a week.

In the fighting at Kontum, the North Vietnamese saboteurs infiltrated at night past Montagnard militiamen guarding the southeastern sector of the city. Although the Montagnards, aboriginal people who used to live in the mountains outside the city, are considered excellent soldiers, a U.S. adviser there said: "Somebody went to sleep on the job."

The Montagnards fight best in defense of their own villages and it is possible that their heart was not in the battle for Kontum, the adviser suggested.

About 6,000 members of the Montagnards' troops families are the only civilians left in Kontum. They have been kept there under order of the province chief, who hoped in this way to encourage the Montagnards to fight, reliable sources say.

About half of the enemy guerrillas were killed or driven out of the city during the day, Mr. Vann reported, but the rest clung to sniper positions inside houses near the airfield. North Vietnamese gunners fired nearly 1,000 rounds into Kontum today, the heaviest bombardment of the city in the current offensive, which began March 30.

Mr. Vann said it was uncertain whether the assault was a prelude to the expected all-out attack on Kontum, or whether it was simply a probe to test the city's defenses.

The airfield had been used to bring in supplies. The only road south from Kontum has been cut off by the enemy in the last two weeks and planes could land only at night since rockets made daytime use of the airfield too dangerous.

Kontum's defenses are said to be in good order.

U.S. Loses Report

HONG KONG, May 25 (Reuters).—North Vietnam said today that more than 100 U.S. planes have been shot down in the last 33 days.

The official newspaper Nhan Dan, in an editorial broadcast by the Hanoi radio, added that on Tuesday alone, 10 U.S. planes were shot down over the North.

Cut Reported

WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuters).—U.S. bomber attacks on roads and rail lines in North Vietnam have substantially reduced the flow of military supplies from China, the State Department said today.

A spokesman, Charles Bray, said all the evidence indicated a back-up, and perhaps a significant back-up, in China of military supplies for North Vietnam.

While the mining of North Vietnamese harbors has been temporarily effective in cutting off supplies to the north, he continued, the North Vietnamese have always received the bulk of their heavy military equipment from the Soviet Union by rail through China.

Michener Calls Soviet Stand on Jews 'Disgusting'

MOSCOW, May 25 (AP).—The problem of Soviet Jews caused an uproar at a news conference in the Moscow summit press center today. American author James Michener stormed out of the hall and was accused by a Soviet press official of "staging hysterics."

At a news conference on Soviet cultural life conducted for newsmen covering the summit, a question was asked about the plight of Soviet Jews.

Soviet officials quoted a book written in the 1930s, "The Golden Calf," in which two Jewish correspondents were told by Soviet officials: "Yes, we have Jews but there is no Jewish question."

Mr. Michener, 65, whose novels include "Tales of the South Pacific" and "The Source," stood up, saying: "This is disgusting. You are making fun of a serious problem." Then Mr. Michener, who is covering the summit for "The Reader's Digest," walked out.

At the end of the news conference, Ivan I. Udalikov, head of the Soviet press agency Novost, said Mr. Michener had staged "hysterics."

Iran Army Executes 5 Convicted Guerrillas

TEHRAN, May 25 (Reuters).—An army firing squad today executed five guerrillas convicted of murder, anti-state activities, kidnapping and hijacking the government said.

The shah had commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of 10 other guerrillas who had been convicted by a military court on similar charges, the announcement said. Today's execution brought to 28 the guerrillas executed in Iran this year.



AP and UPI

SPACE LINK—NASA illustration (above) shows how Apollo spacecraft and Soviet Soyuz will link up in 1975. Connection is possible by using docking module between the two crafts. Docking module is an airlock area with two protruding tanks for pressurization, permitting transfer of crews. Dr. James Fletcher of NASA (right) holds model of the airlock.

First Facility for Rescues Aloft

Soviet-U.S. Linkup Will Aid Space Safety

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).

—In their agreement on a docking of spacecraft in 1975, the United States and the Soviet Union have taken an important step toward a means of handling an emergency rescue in space, something both nations have always lacked.

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Oil Tankers' Mock Crash

PLYMOUTH, England, May 25 (AP).—Two oil tankers staged a mock collision in the English Channel today in a massive exercise against sea disasters and pollution. All Plymouth's emergency services—hospitals, police, life-boats and coastguards—joined with the Royal Navy and Air Force in simulated rescue and cleanup operations.

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The shah had commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of 10 other guerrillas who had been convicted by a military court on similar charges, the announcement said. Today's execution brought to 28 the guerrillas executed in Iran this year.

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News Analysis
Brezhnev Says Wallace Agrees
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Brezhnev Says Wallace Agrees to Nominee

ON May 25 (AP)—U.S. Gov. George C. Wallace has indicated that his national convention will support the party's presidential candidate.

Wallace publicly committed to comply totally with all of our constitutional National Chairman F. O'Brien said.

The commitment included the fact that no delegate would be sent and later support another than the Democratic nominee.

He added that Gov. Wallace had promised his own support to the Democratic nomination.

A statement came after he visited Gov. Holy Cross Hospital, Springfield, Md., where the

e Bars ng Funds mbassies

YON, May 24 (AP)—The Senate yesterday rejected a bill in U.S. Embassy out. It was argued that Intelligence Agency's effort would be

of \$8 to \$22. The Senate accepted an amendment pro-

to eliminate the personnel in the foreign rela-

tionship bill.

Rep. Fulbright, D., Ark., voted cut, saying it would

reduce a reduction in Ameri-

can staff, which are

a large number of personnel who are Foreign Service.

10 military attaches

in, though that count,

Sen. Hugh Scott, R.,

and other members of the

Intelligence Agency for

the bill.

Scott said other com-

mittee did not have an oppor-

tunity to evaluate the bill.

to Jewish Defense League

to Bomb Soviet Mansion

Long Island Is Laid to 4

By David A. Andelman

BEACH, N.Y., May 25 (AP)—Acting Attorney General Kleindienst said yesterday that the four men arrested here for four re-

members of the Jewish Defense League as they were al-

arming two fragmentation bombs in a Jewish syn-

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Little Man, What Now?

The steady, and rapid, accumulation of convention delegates by Sen. George S. McGovern is only matched as a political phenomenon by Gov. George C. Wallace's ability to do the same. Together, these quite disparate personalities constitute a single, significant political thrust which is variously known as the politics of discontent or what really comes to the same thing, modern populism.

Populists, who are coming to rationalize their initial stands and link them to a historic American tradition, would resent being described as merely the spearheads of discontent, a kind of a Catilinarian conspiracy of the indebted and the desperate. They would point to such real contributions which resulted from populist movements: control of railway freight rates, regulation of banking and credit institutions, anti-trust laws and, quite possibly, the income tax itself. But this would tend to ignore the fact that populism has always been built around slogans and panaceas—paper money, free coinage of silver, "every man a king"—or personalities like William Jennings Bryan and Huey Long.

Populism, in effect, has mobilized massive discontents with simple formulas, and in the process has won incidental victories while suffering major defeats. The same might well be true today. What is the thing that binds Wallace voters to those who support McGovern? One stands for the groups who have made busing a symbol of their resistance to such things as welfare payments, racial integration, the heavy weight of education costs on property taxes. The other began his crusade with resistance to the war in Vietnam, found support in the dispossessed of the cities and the younger radicals, and then began to take in some of

the Wallace territory, but with different rhetoric.

But both have attacked "The Establishment," the intellectual and political process that brought war in Vietnam and imposed integration on the schools; that raised taxes and seeks to control wage levels. And to Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, who has been more successful in articulating the credo of modern populism than in advancing his own candidacy for the presidency, both McGovern and Wallace are "aggressive opponents of concentrated wealth and power."

One can easily argue with Sen. Harris about figures on national distribution of wealth, certainly in comparison with those of the past half century or so. One can also point out that the present discontents rise less from a reasoned claim for more equitable distribution than from temporary dislocations in employment, population shifts, rising expectations frustrated by a variety of factors—and the war. But whatever the rationale of populism, discontent is a fact. The big question is what form the political effect of that fact will take.

Primaries distort such effects on a national scale. If the lines between the supporters of Wallace and McGovern are blurred in Democratic primaries, will they remain blurred when the party puts a single candidate forward as President? And is that discontent widespread enough to loom larger than whatever Mr. Nixon accomplishes, or fails to accomplish, with respect to the economy or foreign affairs? If the "vital center" of the Democratic party has been jarred by the primaries, will the "vital center" of American politics suffer the same fate in November? It does not, at this time, seem likely. But then, much the same was said of the primary aspirations of Wallace and McGovern only a few months ago.

Unity in Space

More than space research or scientific progress is involved in the agreement on space cooperation signed by President Nixon and Premier Kosygin in Moscow. The decision to have American and Soviet astronauts work together intimately so that spaceships from the two nations can rendezvous and dock in the summer of 1975 has above all immense political significance.

In effect it announces to the world that the leaders of the two nations expect their relations to be sufficiently amicable that each is prepared to open its space installations to the other and let Soviet cosmonauts be trained in this country and their American opposite numbers in the Soviet Union. A corollary of all this is the growing likelihood that the chief dividends from space programs will be political gains here

on earth. Born in the mad competition for status characteristic of the cold war, manned and unmanned space research has taught both sides how puny are man's resources in facing the mystery and challenge of the universe. As that lesson has sunk in, both sides have come to understand the advantages of cooperation as against useless and wasteful rivalry.

The rendezvous and docking experiment in 1975 is obviously only a first step. Ahead lie the creation of a joint Soviet-American earth orbital laboratory, a joint permanent manned station on the moon and eventually a Soviet-American manned expedition to Mars. And with each step of shared activity in space cooperation on earth, it can be expected to become easier and more habitual.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Strife in Madagascar

In other circumstances a threat of civil war in Madagascar would get little attention from the rest of the world. The island Republic of Malagasy has racial, tribal and regional problems similar to those of many young nations of Africa and Asia. But in this period of deep Soviet military penetration and of expanding Chinese initiatives in East Africa, what happens in Madagascar—situated in the Indian Ocean along the oil-tanker routes from the Middle East—takes on much greater significance.

For the moment President Tsiranana seems to have headed off civil strife by dissolving his government and giving full powers to the army chief, Gen. Ramanantsoa. But opposition to Mr. Tsiranana is now so intense that he may have to give up even his figurehead presidency. He seems unlikely in any event to play a significant role in bringing the country together again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Race War in Africa

Tribal warfare has again broken out in the small African republic of Burundi. Knowledgeable Belgian government circles speak of tens of thousands dead. The minority regime of the Tutsi is systematically and mercilessly hunting down all "educated" members of the Hutu tribe, who comprise 85 percent of the population and have been demanding a voice in running their own country. This is a race war—except that both parties are black. Doubtless that is why the

world is keeping silent. When a white minority government in Rhodesia legally condemns black murderers to be executed, an outcry goes up throughout Africa and the Organization for African Unity calls for worldwide protests. Now it is silent. When the black ruling class in Burundi—a mere 15 percent of the population—suppresses its own black majority and tries to silence it by killing off its even partially educated members, no words are heard from the otherwise loquacious leaders of Africa. Why?

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

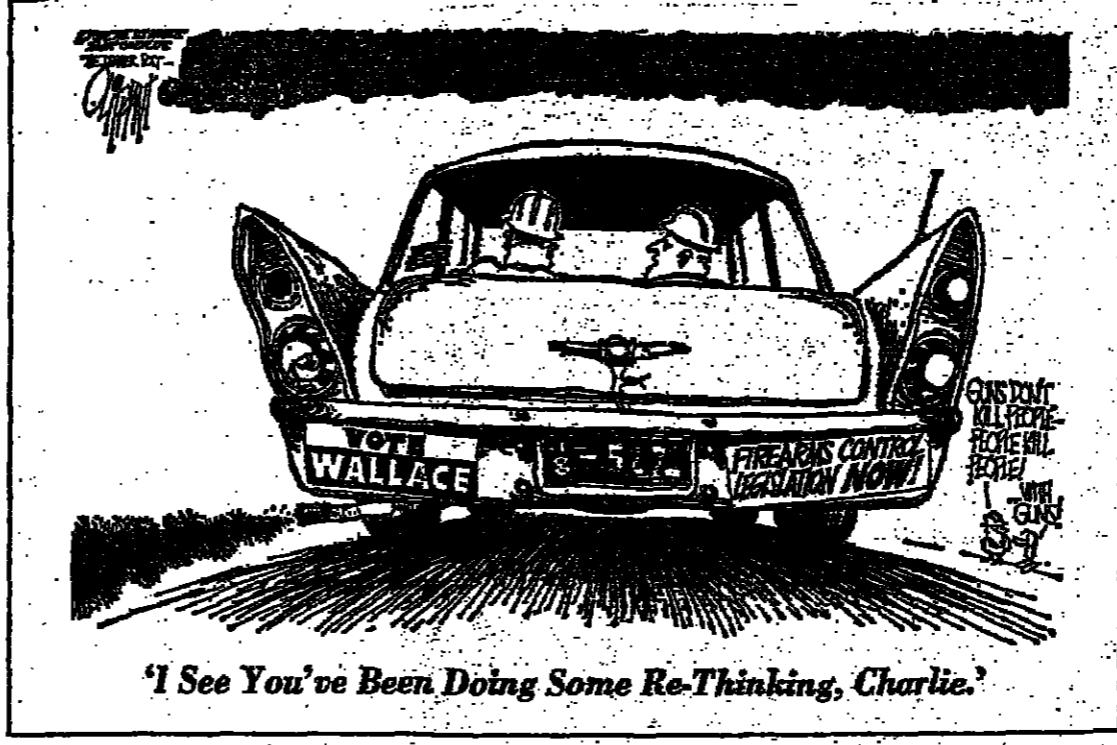
May 26, 1897

PARIS.—Our dispatches by Commercial Cable published this morning indicate that the policy which President McKinley intends to follow in regard to the Cuban question is that of tendering the good offices of the United States with a view to the pacification of the island. An essential factor in such a policy will undoubtedly be the appointment to the post of U.S. Minister to Madrid of a very skilled diplomat.

Fifty Years Ago

May 26, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The State Department announces that it has sent a note to the British Ambassador stating that the United States will be glad to take up with the Canadian government the negotiation of a treaty for the deepening of boundary waterways. The purpose of such improvements would be to provide means for ocean shipping to reach the Great Lakes through the St. Lawrence river, a most worthy and necessary cause.



'I See You've Been Doing Some Re-Thinking, Charlie.'

War and Vietnamese Expatriates

By Seymour M. Hersh

PARIS.—The Vietnamese expatriate community here, reacting to North Vietnam's initial successes in its current offensive, has begun to broaden contacts with the Viet Cong delegation, apparently in anticipation of a future coalition government.

No one knows how many Vietnamese now live in Paris—estimates ranged from 8,000 to 20,000 during two weeks of interviews—but names and ideas have been swarming since the offensive began seven weeks ago.

"At least one-third of the potential coalition government in Saigon is sitting right here in Paris," said one American with close contacts among dissident Vietnamese. He added that many are "hoping for a government of national accord."

"That would be a time when they could go back and find their constituency," he said.

One recent visitor here was Tran Van Dong, a former leader of the South Vietnamese Senate and former associate of Gen. Duong Van Minh, the Vietnamese who is widely regarded to be the strongest opponent of President Nguyen Van Thieu. Although he would deny it, Dong was reliably reported to have made contact with the Viet Cong—perhaps on a low level—during his stay. Most sources agreed that he was acting on his own behalf.

Reluctant to Speak

Most neutralist Vietnamese are understandably reluctant to discuss visits they make to the Communist delegation here.

One closely watched clue to the changing attitudes has been the list of those signing anti-war declarations in *Doan Ket*, the Vietnamese newspaper published every other week in Paris. Since the offensive began, more and more people who previously were uncommitted have signed statements in the newspaper attacking the American bombing and mining of North Vietnam.

"Most of the new personalities who have signed it in the last six weeks," said a knowledgeable source, "are people with some special constituency—either they

are historians, or former officials or servants or legislators or they represent some religious group."

The Viet Cong have always included the expatriates in Paris in their plans for a political coalition. In the 10-point peace proposal they offered in May, 1968, shortly after President Nixon took office, they said that "the political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Vietnam that stand for peace, independence and neutrality—including those persons who, for political reasons, have to live abroad—will enter into talks to set up a provisional coalition government."

Many of the Vietnamese expatriates fled their country because they opposed successive governments going back to the 1950s and President Ngo Dinh Diem. They gather in the dingy and inexpensive Vietnamese restaurants that can be found throughout Paris to discuss what all Vietnamese are constantly talking about now—the politics of coalition.

Back Condition

Nearly all the Vietnamese interviewed recently said they were opposed to both President Thieu and the Communists and in favor of a three-party coalition government as proposed by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese.

Those few who indicated that they supported the present Saigon government tended to shrug off questions about their political views.

The critics of the Thieu government showed no such reluctance to talk. They include many former politicians and leaders of student and clerical opposition groups in Saigon.

The largest organization of dissidents is the 6,000-strong Association of Vietnamese Residents in France, which has separate chapters for students, workers, elders, and women. The association is openly anti-Thieu and anti-American, often staging noisy demonstrations at which Viet Cong and North Vietnamese representatives make speeches.

Yet many of its members insist that they are not Communists, that they are not Communists,

and take issue with the official American view that any coalition government in Saigon would necessarily end up under the control of the North Vietnamese Communist party.

One such is Ngo Son Duc, 26, former editor of *Thin San*, a leading opposition newspaper in Saigon.

Duc was forced to flee South Vietnam late last year. Although he is a severe critic of the Thieu government, his anti-Communist credentials seem impeccable. His father, a wealthy landlord in the Mekong Delta, was slain by the Viet Cong in the 1950s and he himself was elected to the South Vietnamese lower house in 1967 from his native Vinh Phu Province.

Duc has been reported among those South Vietnamese who have established contact with the Viet Cong here in hopes of serving in a coalition government, but he denied it in a recent interview.

"I think there are some people in Paris who want to talk to the National Liberation Front," he said, "but the real opposition—which I represent—for us the issue is only peace and independence. We do not worry about whether we'll be in a new government."

"Many in the Front don't know what Marxism is about," he went on. "There are many differences between Northerners and Southerners—and some people in the Front don't want to fight so the North can have control."

Political Solution

Duc argued that "we must have a political solution before a ceasefire."

Many Vietnamese in Paris believe the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese when they promise the integrity of a future coalition in Saigon.

The general attitude was summed up by Tran Hai Bac, a Buddhist, that "the customary 'truth' in Nixon's vocabulary—of summit meetings is being supplanted here by 'substance,' and, from the Soviet point of view, that the business of nuclear superpowers is a much more weighty matter than the diplomatic exchanges and communiques of you-know-what."

There have been striking similarities as well as differences in these back-to-back presidential excursions to the citadel of Communism.

Tim Elbourne, the energetic White House advance man, typified one whole category of contrasts. In Peking, he welcomed the summit travelers with an accurate prediction of a rich exchange, spacious accommodations and elegant service. Here, his greeting offered the prospect of fun and exciting changes of

Rebel in the Revolution

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRIONNE, France.—Few people have had the opportunity to participate in destroying three empires, an opportunity handed by fate to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, who became 80 years old on Thursday.

Now a heavy, slow-moving man of surprising vigor, with the acquired Churchillian habit of Scotch highballs and cigars, it is hard to remember in this grandfather figure the lean conspirator and guerrilla genius of the

As Josip Broz (Tito) is his Communist nom de guerre he was a poor peasant from a Catholic family in Croatia, then a province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His most audacious youthful experience was a brief term as test driver for the old Daimler-Benz automobile concern. He was drafted into Vienna's army during World War I, wounded on the Russian front, taken prisoner and converted to Communism. In that capacity he played a minor role in ousting the old regime.

At that time Tito was regarded as Stalin's most loyal ally in East Europe. However, in 1948, when the Soviet dictator tried to put his nose in Yugoslav affairs, the stubborn marshal led his countrymen into furious opposition. He stared down the Russians and their satellites and, without ever abandoning his Communist creed, insisted on its independent interpretation.

This action, in every sense as important as the battle against Hitler, changed the entire Soviet system. It wrecked the dream of a Kremlin-managed monolith. The seed of what came to be called "Yugoslavism" sprouted in every Marxist-governed land. Indeed, Moscow's troubles in East

Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania can all be traced in one or another way to the original Titoist infection.

He has been an exceptional opportunity and he has made the most of it. Certainly his feats as a partisan during World War II became as famous as those of the contemporary Gen. Giap in Indochina, yet Tito received little material support from abroad. And the military wound he inflicted on Hitler was even less profoundly dangerous than the political wound he inflicted on Stalin.

It has been my good fortune to know Tito for more than 27 years and talk with him many times at length. During this period he has, as would be expected, varied his views on a great many matters, both external and internal, which then seemed important but which have since faded into time.

He shifted from a position of strict fidelity to the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw alliance to one of nonalignment in which he has taken a lead together with Cairo and New Delhi. He shifted from stern advocacy of rigid and enforced collectivization of farms to a tolerance which sees most agriculture privately managed. And he shifted from a system of political and industrial centralization to flexible local direction of both administration and production.

But on two quintessential points he has never changed. From the time of his conversion in a Russian prisoner of war camp until the present, through personal and national vicissitudes, he has remained a devout Communist, hewing to his own concept of what Marxism-Leninism means and seeks.

Special Needs

And he has remained a Yugoslav nationalist seeking to weld into one state the south Slavic peoples so often pitted against each other in the past.

He told me in 1968: "We still use Marxism as our main inspiration. Marxism remains a dogma but we apply it to our own special needs . . . Marxism must

be applied according to the conditions prevailing in any country, and these differ everywhere . . ."

I call this democratization, not Thosim. People in other countries are trying to democratize and liberalize situations that had previously been stagnant. It does not mean that they will follow the same path as we have pursued in Yugoslavia.

"But practice in the past has shown that changes are necessary. We are dialecticians and we know that what is good today or necessary today becomes tomorrow as good or necessary tomorrow."

He is applied at the number of burglaries that have taken place recently at numerous museums and art galleries, with the damage done to Michelangelo's "Pieta" being the ultimate.

As an American artist living in France, I have travelled the four corners visiting a great number of museums and art galleries. The majority of guards have been most courteous and helpful.

However, very frequently, I have noticed empty chairs in museum rooms and guards pleasantly snoring, oblivious to what was around them. Certainly, more attentive guards would help discourage vandalism.

Of course, this does not excuse the heinous crime committed by Laszlo Toth, who should be punished severely.

How long will it be before every citizen will have to undergo a thorough detection prior to entering museums?

PETER M. HALL,
Courbevoie, France.

Defeat of Policy

I feel I must publicly protest Mr. Nixon's attempt to induce in me a sense of shame over the apparent debacle in Vietnam. For over a decade I and millions of others have involuntarily sup-

A Reporter's Notebook

Comparing Summits

By Max Frankel

MOSCOW.—Peking was an adventure, of procedure, of procedure, of telephone and telegrams and that had been the arrival morning.

"They are trying to buy a learned official of the Embassy to some hands," but nothing right.

But then comes the food and cramped quarters are moving to the "Swan Lake" hotel "Red Detachment." Instead of taking the tour to a few farms and farms, the reporter plane crew parties are scattering and in a few cases of getting up old friends and at least an occasion genuine conversation.

"Aren't there some who really like the United States being stuck?"

"Not most people. Part, there is hope here, experience will reduce intervention." And perhaps this experience has such an effect on.

Yet, here, as in China, the structure of the Government and society itself on the summit is.

The President has been mostly shielded from the people and their curiosities, the President's pilot, asked for an empty field so that his crew could daily play softball and work out; he was given nothing less than Lenin Stadium, the Olympic stadium, with 100,000 empty seats.

There are more lobbyists per square foot in the summit press room of the Intercontinental Hotel than in the main corridor of Washington's Senate Office Building. They are top-ranking Soviet editors and commentators asking every familiar American face, "Well, how's it going?" knowing full well that the visitors know nothing about the private talks between Nixon and the Soviet leaders but eagerly seeking reassurance that the Soviet desire for positive results, favorable reviews and upbeat reports is being duly recorded around the world.

uring Community el to Help in Ulster

By Max Frankel
for Peace Unit

With IRA Men

ST. May 25 (AP)—Today named an advisory commission of Protestants and Catholics to help run Northern Ireland as London-based "peacemakers" to pressure on IRA gunners down their weapons.

William Whitelaw, Northern Ireland State Secretary, announced the formation of a commission of Catholic and Protestant community leaders in the British Parliament in the "no-go" areas of the second city appealed to the chieftains for a truce. The moves met partial Catholic and Protestant satisfaction, but did not affect the make-up commission. And IRA men say possibility of a truce Britain has met all the condition's terms for an end peace.

A 15-member commission is made up of seven from the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority.

Power to Advise

The commission, which has only to advise Mr. Whitelaw, was announced last March after Britain imposed direct rule on the province.

Members include Prof. Norman Tebbit of the University of London, trade union chief Norman Tebbit and girls' school head Mrs. Ada Malone.

The notice is for Count Jacques de Bernonville, who was murdered in Rio de Janeiro several weeks ago and was one of the heads of the wartime "unite."

Historians here have said Bernonville and Barbe were sure to have known each other during the war when they were both engaged in anti-guerrilla action in Lyons.

Bernonville escaped from France at the time of its liberation and sought refuge first in Canada and then in Brazil. He was sentenced in absentia to death by French military courts after the war for the torture and execution of numerous resistance members in the Lyons area.

Contrary to general practice, the notice, published in Le Figaro, does not name the person who placed it.

It refers to the recent "tragic death" of Bernonville and his heroic conduct during World War I, when he was the youngest officer of the Legion of Honor. No mention is made of his role in the militia.

When Bernonville's death became known here, the French press speculated that it was linked with newspaper disclosures said to have been made by



DELEGATION—Londonderry Catholic women leaving the Belfast Stormont Castle after explaining their problems to William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for N. Ireland.

Paris Death Notice Mourns Much-Sought Collaborator

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters)—A discreet and anonymously placed death notice that appeared today in a Paris newspaper will probably go unnoticed by readers, unaware that it marks the memory of a man once sought by every policeman in France.

The notice is for Count Jacques de Bernonville, who was murdered in Rio de Janeiro several weeks ago and was one of the heads of the wartime "unite."

Historians here have said Bernonville and Barbe were sure to have known each other during the war when they were both engaged in anti-guerrilla action in Lyons.

Article Lists Executions

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 25 (Reuters)—The Sao Paulo newspaper O Estado today quoted Klaus Altmann as saying he ordered the deaths of a French woman and a German while SS chief of Lyons, during World War II, under the pseudonym of Klaus Barbe.

According to the paper, Altmann said his mission was to dismantle the French resistance movement militarily and politically. It said he denied being head of the Gestapo there, but that the SS nearly always operated from Gestapo headquarters in occupied territories.

It was reported in La Pasion earlier this week that Altmann had denied the authenticity of the newspaper article and denied that he was the Gestapo chief (Barbe).

On Famine Brink, Bangladesh Has Met Food Crisis

DACCA, May 25—After teetering on the brink of famine for two months, the 75 million people of Bangladesh appear to have weathered their food crisis.

The United Nations relief operation here, which was warning of disaster last February, now says that sufficient food shipments from other countries are on the way and should reach Bangladesh in time to avert widespread starvation.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was the chief factor helping Bangladesh make it through the crisis period.

In the third week of March, at the time she paid her first visit to the country, the Indian Army occupied, she agreed to increase a pledge of food grains to Bangladesh from 500,000 tons to 750,000 tons. Mrs. Gandhi also decided to rush the shipment by train immediately.

The United States had pledged 500,000 tons of wheat, rice and edible oils for Bangladesh, to be handled through the UN, but because of the lengthy shipping time involved the food could not have arrived in time.

Within a few days after Mrs. Gandhi's visit here, Indian supplies began to arrive, and tensions decreased. The fast action that the Indian prime minister took in March possibly saved more Bengal lives than her action a year earlier in throwing open the doors to the refugees from East Pakistan.

(Los Angeles Times)

Official Italian Study Depicts Mafia as a Spreading Cancer

By Paul Hofmann
all links with public authorities," the report declared.

The document said that Mafia networks had moved from rural areas in western Sicily into large cities, particularly Palermo, to control trade in farming products.

Once Mafia had gained a foothold in Sicilian cities, the report stated, they infiltrated other activities such as banking and real estate speculation, and eventually politics.

The commission expressed its amazement at the attitude of city and government officials in Palermo, who in hearings had blandly denied any Mafia interference in municipal or regional affairs.

The commission said that it had sifted hundreds of thousands of court sentences and police reports, and had also received more than 1,000 anonymous letters and many signed complaints and affidavits.

The commission declared that its powers had been too narrow for actively combating Mafia activities. However, it is known that its recommendations prompted the judiciary arm of government during the last few years to exile many notorious or reputed Mafiosi to small islands or towns and villages on the mainland.

Today's report said that some of the exiled Mafiosi had managed to elude police surveillance and stay in touch with their associates in Sicily, contributing to the recent expansion of organized crime in Italy.

The commission's chairman, Francesco Cattaneo, said in a statement that today's report should enable the newly elected parliament to debate the problem thoroughly and choose the necessary weapons to fight the phenomenon.

The publication of the report coincided with the first meeting of the newly elected parliament. The new legislature will have to decide whether the eight-year-old Anti-Mafia Commission is to continue its probes.

The document, described as an interim report, indicated that the commission had gathered voluminous evidence of illegal activities, including a card index of convicted and suspected Mafiosi.

The report noted that the Mafia, while operating as a power structure outside the law, was always seeking close ties with all established power centers, especially official ones.

Constant characteristics of the Mafia are financial gain, sought through ways of parasitical insertion, the systematic use of violence and, above

Senate Unit For No-Fault Auto Insurance System

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—Legislation to set up a national no-fault automobile insurance system was approved by the Senate Commerce Committee by 13 to 4.

The measure prescribes minimum standards for state no-fault laws and sets a deadline for states to put the insurance into effect. In states that failed to adopt the standards, a federal no-fault law would automatically take effect.

For 47 states which have general legislative sessions next year, the deadline is July 1, 1974; for three states with legislatures that do not meet until 1974, the deadline is July 1, 1975. They are Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky.

Prospects for Senate passage of the bill this year are regarded as good but the outlook in the House is uncertain. A federal no-fault law is opposed by the Nixon administration, organized trial lawyers and about two-thirds of the insurance industry.

**U.K., Iceland Fail
To Reach Accord
On Fishing Rights**

LONDON, May 25 (Reuters).—Icelandic and British ministers failed to reach agreement on interim arrangements for continued British fishing in the waters off Iceland after Sept. 15 at the end of two-day talks here today.

They decided to meet again in June for more discussions, the British Foreign Office announced here.

British officials later said that the time, place and level of the next round of negotiations had yet to be decided.

The dispute between the two countries has arisen because Iceland has said it will extend its coastal fishing limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles from Sept. 1 of this year. Britain maintains that such an extension would be contrary to international law and has therefore taken the dispute to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Disruptions at Orly

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters).—Many flights from Orly International Airport were canceled today because of strikes by ground staff and technicians. Only 41 of the usual 92 flights were expected to leave from Orly today and 12 arrivals were canceled. Further disruptions are expected.

Obituaries: Sir Horace Wilson, Appeaser of Hitler, Dies

LONDON, May 25 (NYT).—Sir Horace Wilson, 88, the chief architect with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of the attempt to appease Nazi Germany before World War II, died last Friday, it was announced today.

He encouraged Mr. Chamberlain's belief that Hitler could be diverted from his aggressive course by political and economic concessions and they accepted Hitler's promises of peaceful intentions.

Sir Horace, head of the British civil service, survived the collapse of that policy with the outbreak of war and the downfall of Mr. Chamberlain. But his authority and influence ended with the arrival of Winston Churchill at Downing Street. He retired at the age of 60 in 1942 and lived out his long retirement in obscurity.

Miss Nielsen, as her fans called her, did much of her work in Germany. She quit the screen in 1926 and triumphed on the stage in Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and other European capitals.

But in 1937 she angered Hitler, and that ended her career in Germany.

In her autobiography she recounted that Hitler offered her roles in Nazi films, but she declined the offer.

Hitler tried to persuade her, saying, "I can speak thousands of words, but you can conquer the world with just one gesture."

Miss Nielsen replied, "Do you think this gesture?" And gave the Nazi salute in a sarcastic manner. That finished that conversation, she recalled.

She returned to her native Denmark but the Danish film industry and theater ignored her.

Those who were fortunate enough to see Asta Nielsen's films will never forget them," American director Henry Koster once said. German critic Heribert Lehning wrote of her, "With her body and with her face she expresses any feeling, however subtle. She achieved the supreme, matched in film history only by Charlie Chaplin."

Her films included "The Little Angel," "Miss Julie" and "The Abyss."

In 1969, long in retirement,

she turned to psychological

themes: "The Lunatic Time," in 1956, was described in The New York Times Book Review as "unconventional, difficult and curiously compelling."

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Paris Movies

Hitchcock Triumphs Again With 'Frenzy'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, May 25 (UPI)—Chalk up another hit for Alfred Hitchcock. The veteran English specialist at blood-curdling has done it again in "Frenzy." That is, he has delivered a spine-tingling thriller, but he has not repeated himself. He never does and therein lies his secret. It is his imitators who, trudging in his footsteps, manufacture replicas of his successes, while he is off stalking unexplored territory and techniques. His style unites his films, lending them a family face. All—save a few early silent tries and "Juno and the Paycock"—are tales of terror, but each

distinctly different just as the stories of Edgar Allan Poe are distinctly different despite their abiding macabre strain.

His new film is a variation on the Jack-the-Ripper theme, but only in the broadest sense. There have been many movies about Jack and his ilk and Hitchcock himself tackled a version before—an adaptation of Mrs. Bellac-Lowndes's novel, "The Lodger," back in 1926. But "Frenzy" is unlike any of them. Aside from concerning the activities of a compulsive sex killer who strangles women with his neckties, it bears no resemblance to the Jack-the-Ripper case of

the gaslight era. Its scene is for the most part the Covent Garden markets in bright daylight. Nor is it the customary guessing game. One is informed who the culprit is soon after the outset and the spectator accompanies him on his murderous missions. He strolls calmly into the office of a marriage broker on sunny midday and chokes the gentle proprietress to death during the lunch hour.

The beginning is delightfully Hitchcockesque, setting the tone of the dark humor. A politician is speaking to a gathering on the banks of the Thames, promising to rid the river of pollution if

he is elected. "It will be free of filth and foreign bodies," he proclaims. A cry interrupts his discourse. The body of a woman, strangled by a necktie, floats to the shore. The crowd drags the corpse from the water and the speaker after a horrified glance exclaims: "My God! My club tie!"

There is striking directorial ingenuity in every scene. Consider that in which the cravat killer lures a victim to his rooms, repeating to her his familiar phrases. The door closes upon them and the camera descends the stairs and retreats to the street as the city noises rise to obliterate the shriek of the doomed lady. Or consider the subtle finish, so British in understatement.

In addition to holding one riveted with its exciting narration, "Frenzy" is an exceptionally handsome film with color photography of bustling Covent Garden, a helicopter flight down the Thames and a cross-section view of London life from the markets to Piccadilly. The acting is top-notch with Jon Finch, the Macbeth of the Polanski film, as a hounded suspect; with Alec McCowen, Barbara Leigh Hunt and Anna Massey contributing polished performances. "Frenzy" in its original version is at the Elysee-Cinema and the Champs-Elysees.

In "La Cravache" (at the Théâtre Cujas and the Champs-Elysees) Pierre Kalfon, the director, has sought to distill a motion picture from Pierre Jean Card's novel of French provincial life. Produced on a limited budget and with young novices in four of the principal roles, the result, though not entirely satisfactory, is arresting. The film is so interesting that one wishes it were in certain aspects far better. Its chief flaws are an erratic dramatic pace and confused narration, but high in its favor are the convincing characterizations and the picturing of the rural background in some striking photography.

It treats of a sadistic father, a thwarted widower, who rules his youngest son by the rod, of that son's eventual revolt and of the latter's over-heated attachment to a schoolmate and his romance with a village girl.

Pierre Forget is competent if standardized as the heavy-handed father, but it is the performance of Gérard Leprince as his tormented son and that of Richard Laigne as the son's comrade, ridden by adolescent jealousy, that are outstanding. Laigne makes a striking debut, one of the most promising cinema finds, to have emerged recently.

Woody Allen is an engaging

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Genuine Antidotes and Exports from
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Mr. Failler-Bergere, T. 624 4308/3642



Barry Foster, Barbara Leigh Hunt in Alfred Hitchcock's "Frenzy."

comedian. Though an able playwright, he is in need of a director, as "Bananas" (at the S. P. Rythmes II and the Logos in English) painfully proves. Allen has a fresh and laughable arsenal of humor, but by the third reel he has run out of ammunition.

His scenario relates the adventures of a timid New Yorker who finds himself enlisted in the guerrilla forces of some Latin-American revolutionaries who in their jungle hideout are plotting to overthrow the reigning dictator. As a screen comic, Allen

appears to imagine himself a Buster Keaton, but the antics here reveal him as a sub-Harold Lloyd. His script, too, recalls one of Lloyd's flickers which similarly placed his hero in the hands of desperados south of the border.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The world's oldest stewardess is eying the wastebasket after her mandatory retirement from flying spanning 35 years and 14,000 air miles.

"I'm in good health, I fly until 65 if they'd let me," says Miss Staggers said after a flight for Trans World.

The airline explained a contract with the airline ends and stewardesses are compelled to retire.

Miss Staggers is not completely. TWA is keeping on as a women's department consultant. She will be fledging stewardesses at the Academy, TWA's hosting center at Keeler City.

Miss Staggers, who celebrated her 60th birthday May 1, with TWA in July, 1962, when the line was flying small passenger DC-3s. In 1942, when more modern equipment was introduced, she was promoted to chief hostess.

"But she decided she

was not for her so she

came to TWA again in 1948,

regularly to Rome, Paris

and the Middle East.

Her home is in New York City.

that he has lost faith in

"Chic has no meaning any

he said, looking tattered

himself in a black suit and

smoke tie. "Few women

want to afford couture. I

come offensive to spend

much money on clothes. I

don't feel that way about

because they're private w

omen."

Another gallery visit this week is Christie's, Rue Royale, which opened recently retrospective in its finished first floor salons.

The show includes all the names from Duchamp to

and also new ones such

Larsen, a surreal jewel

signer who works for Cartier.

Miss Fauvette's most si

piece is a 12-carat bro

topaz and rock crystal eye

every corner. One of the

toile vases is full of incan

candels made from

and silver with black ca

The artist is René

Bona, explained that the

mainly wanted to use human

"No problem," she said.

had started picking a few

so-called island of the dead

Venice, where they get rid

graveyard overflow. B

many people were shocked

had to make do with

bones.

Henri Bouillet, director of Christie's, explained he wants to stage six exhibitions to call the public's attention to modern art. But his intention is to interest people working for his store, who mainly work in silver and steel hardware. He also an ashtray, nails scatter square silver base, by Chile's

Servilio Esmeraldo, contributed a silver dog animal legs and Africa's

handsome irregular silver

for spoolif knickknacks.

Some of the objects on

will also serve a good cause

will be sold at June 9 to

benefit the campaign of

Venice.

The modern art kick

turning. The Carita sisters

turned over the concierge

in their beauty sal

Michèle Berrocal, wife of

sculptor famous for his art

of animals. Mrs. Berrocal

fine and relatively inexp

collection of mini-sculptures

(mostly multiples) in her

she is, Montana Mata, Bern

The best-seller is a mind

or art de poche, by Chile's

Mrs. Berrocal said, men in

place of worry beads."

The modern art kick

reaching. The Carita sisters

turned over the concierge

in their beauty sal

in Paris.

of the 1930s and 1940s. Un

tunately Steve Ihnat, who di

"The Honkers" and wrote

scriptplay (with Stephen M

lack). Robertson's ability to

an old formula with decor

made in real life, as well as

a kind of direct, no-nonsense

talent that occasionally

voted some American B in

Nicholas Ray's "The Lust

is a status. The present

is the "sluggish and static"

record of three bad days in

life of Lewisham (James

turn), a good-natured, root

burn's sidekick is a red

played by Slim Pickens.

"Blood From the Moon

"Tomb," directed by Seth Holt

for whom his entire career

mildly fun, skillful and very

energetic." Roger Green

says. "It is not so much the

movie in a string of together

directed services, but I can see

of few more guilty pleasure

cutes for overstaying a lunch

or duty, or merely enjoy

the sunshine on a summer

afternoon." The story of the

Greenup says, is "an most

elaborate variation on

kind of revenge from beyond

grave that from the nature

of their discipline, Egyptians

running into. But it has no

more ...

Air Hostess Quits, World Oldest at 61

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topaz and rock crystal eye

every corner. One of the

toile vases is full of incan

candels made from

**Fails
at Trade,
Key Link
Is a Setback
for Negotiators**

Gewirtz
May 25 (UPI).—The nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reached an agreement today to coordinate negotiations on monetary problems. This was a setback for the United States, which insists it's up to the machinery to be done before talks can begin.

The big block was the EEC, which should play a major role in the General Agreement and Trade in Monetary Affairs talks at the International Monetary Fund.

to U.S. Treasury Secretary Paul A. Volcker, "broad acceptance" of trade and monetary "inter-linked." The next step is how to contribute to resolving "our view," he said. OECD has a role and charge it. Just how to be done is still under

negotiations between the United States, France, Belgium, Australia, and the OECD closed to discuss the issue. It failed with French Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing walking out of the group half an hour before calling off the scheduled interview media.

refused to comment on the composition of the delegations, where such economic experts as West Germany were notably absent, failing to coordinate discussions in trade and monetary areas. The United States has also sought to broaden the geographical composition of the delegations. Both GATT and the delegations could play a coordinating role.

object of the broader delegation is to give the less developed countries a say and at the same time reduce the weight of the Common Market nations, which sit on the major committees. However, Belgium and the Netherlands are opposed to what they attempt to water down and force them into making concessions on trade for the interest of the monetary system.

to establish the framework within which these talks can continue discussions will be put off until the annual IMF meeting in September or until mid-June. Special OECD trade committee due to report on its long-term trade problems, says former president of Commission and head of the trade committee. In its report at today's session, the delegates that there need to create new institutions to discuss trade and monetary problems. "It is not trade that creates monetary problems but monetary difficulties hamper trade," he said.

Dollar

(AP-DJ).—The late or close-out rates for the dollar on international exchanges:

May 25, 1972	
Today	Previous
1.612	1.6132
43.92-94	43.85-92
43.90-92	43.87-89
3.1805	3.1787
6.9810-30	6.9835
26.96-27.02	26.96-27.02
4.38-3925	4.385-3875
5.0095-0111	5.004-0067
3.2107-17	3.2085-85
4.20	4.20
58.45-56	58.40-52
64.5510-70	64.5410-69
22.08-11	22.085-18
4.7692-98	4.7490-7510
2.8588-90	2.8582-82
304.43	304.28

Merger Probe
SEELS, May 25 (AP-DJ).—Common Market commissioners investigating anti-trust of the proposed merger between SA of Belgium and Soudan-Souwest of a spokesman said today.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Sales Set Record

Sales of U.S.-made new cars set a record for mid-May, rising 14.4 percent from year-earlier levels. This follows record April deliveries for the industry, which were 8.2 percent ahead of a year earlier. In the first third of this month, the delivery rate slipped from that pace a bit, though it still remained 8.7 percent ahead of a year earlier. However, the industry's deliveries declined in mid-May last year, making this year's increase look large in comparison. All four auto companies reported increased mid-May sales: GM's deliveries rose 15.7 percent, Ford sales increased 17.5 percent, Chrysler deliveries rose 2.8 percent, and American Motors reported a 27 percent gain.

Gelsenberg Halves 1971 Dividend
Gelsenberg AG is proposing a 1971 dividend of 2 DM a share, down from 4 DM paid in 1970. The oil company's management has not announced profit. It said the lower dividend is the result of reduced prices for petrochemicals and petroleum products in general. The annual meeting to vote on the dividend was set for Aug. 17.

New Integrated Circuit Technique
Five Japanese electronics companies have jointly developed a technique to manufacture high-quality integrated circuits (ICs) for use in home electronic appliances. Sanyo Electric Co., one of the companies, reports. The new technique, based on an ion injection method, results in high resistance within the IC, more than 10 times that achieved by conventional heat diffusion methods. Sanyo says commercialization of the method will begin within one year. The development, a government subsidized project, was conducted by Sanyo, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Sharp Corp., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd.

Record U.K. Merger Bid

Rank Offering £451 Million In Watney Takeover Move

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, May 25.—The biggest takeover bid in British history was announced today when Rank Organisation moved to absorb the Watney Mann brewery group in an exchange of stock worth £251 million (\$1.17 billion).

If successful, the bid will add Watney's 6,000 taverns and hotels to Rank's nation-wide chain of cinemas, dance halls, bowling alleys and hotels. And it will create a group with a stock market price tag of about \$1 billion.

Rank's bid overshadows a takeover offer from Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan group, which Watney has been fighting off for the past four months. Mr. Joseph first offered £260 million for Watney, then stepped up the bid to £260 million.

Free Share Offer
Only yesterday Watney, in a letter to shareholders urging that they reject the Joseph offer, said it would give them one free share for every four held if they spurned the bid. Watney's letter also projected a 24 percent profit rise next year.

After the letter went out, Watney's shares rose on the London Stock Exchange, to 283-286 pence from 240 pence on Tuesday.

Today they soared again, rising to 270-274 pence, although they later dropped back to 260-264.

Rank A shares steadied at 97.95 pence, down from 1,050 yesterday, after a sharp initial drop after the announcement of the bid for Watney.

Terms of Rank's bid are two ordinary A shares plus 22 of 9 3/4 unsecured loan stock dated 1987-2002 for every 19 Watney shares.

Rank Comment

A Rank spokesman said today that a merger with Watney would increase the overseas market prospects for Watney's beer, especially in Europe and the United States.

Rank also said it expects its current-year profit to rise substantially and forecast a dividend of not less than 55 percent. For the 1970-71 year, Rank paid 45 percent.

Watney chairman Michael Webster said the board will oppose the Rank takeover attempt as fiercely as it had been fighting off the bid from Grand Metropolitan.

Profit Plunges 46.6% at ICI

LONDON, May 25 (AP-DJ).—Profit plunged 46.6 percent at Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. during the first quarter this year, the giant chemical concern reported today.

Group sales, however, rose 4 percent, to \$287 million from \$272 million in the same period a year earlier.

ICI said net profit in the quarter was \$16 million, down from \$20 million in the same 1971 period.

BOAC Orders Five Concorde For £100 Million

LONDON, May 25 (AP).—British Overseas Airways Corp. ordered five supersonic Concordes today, the first firm order for one of the fastest airliners ever built.

The planes will cost BOAC £100 million (\$260 million), the company said.

BOAC chairman Keith Granville announced that the airline will take delivery of the first Concorde early in 1975. The planes will fly from Britain to the United States, South Africa, Japan and Australia.

The sleek delta-winged plane can fly 128 passengers at twice the speed of sound—1,450 miles an hour.

Air France, the French flag carrier, is expected to order another five Concordes within the next month as part of an Anglo-French program to get the costly aircraft off the ground.

The double sale may bring a flow of orders from other major airlines. Fourteen, including Pan American, Trans World Airlines, Lufthansa and Japan Air Lines, have options on 58 Concordes.

Chinese Begin Talks

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters).—A Chinese mission today began talks here about buying the Concorde.

Wang Ya Xiang, chief of the machine imports department in Peking and head of the 20-man Chinese mission, met Bernard du Boucheron, marketing manager of France's Aerospatiale company which is building Concorde with British Aircraft Corp.

China is interested in buying three Concordes at an estimated cost of \$45 million, according to air industry sources here.

Group Formed for Nickel Venture

Union Miniere has agreed in principle with Ascasco Co. and subsidiaries of three British companies to manage exploration of an Australian nickel property held by a group led by Anaconda, Baron de Spier, chairman of Union Miniere, told the Belgian firm's annual meeting. He said the accord covered property in the Kalgoorlie region of western Australia held by Anacondas and associates in the Cominco-Rio Tinto Australia group. Union Miniere's Australian exploration subsidiary, Unimin, leads a group of three firms that is providing financial backing for the prospecting. Its two partners are the Australian units of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. and LaPorte Industries (Holdings) Ltd.

BMW Expects Better Earnings

Bayerische Motoren Werke expects earnings this year will show an improvement over 1971, when net profit fell by 2 million deutsche marks to 32.32 million DM. BMW sales chief Robert Lutz says earnings will be "a whole lot better" as a result of higher sales and the effect of the streamlining and consolidation measures of last year. More cautiously, executive board chairman Eberhard von Kuenheim told the annual press conference profits would show "some" improvement this year but pointed out that earnings in 1971 were low.

U.S. Can Firms to Raise Prices

The U.S. Price Commission says it will allow American Can Co., Continental Can Co., National Can Co. and Crown Cork & Seal Co. to raise prices by an average of 2 percent on an interim basis while the commission is studying increases in the canning industry. The commission had previously suspended all price increases for these companies.

Shultz Sees Jobless Rate High Till '73

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI).—Treasury Secretary designate George P. Shultz told the Senate Finance Committee today that despite the encouraging economic expansion now going on, "full employment" is not likely before fiscal 1974—that is, not until after the middle of calendar 1973.

Full employment is usually defined as the level of activity reached which reduces unemployment to 4.0 percent. The last monthly reading, for April, was 5.9 percent.

The committee, by unanimous voice vote, approved President Nixon's nomination of Mr. Shultz to succeed John B. Connally at the Treasury post. It also gave approval to Charles E. Walker as Deputy Secretary and to Edwin Cohen as Under Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Walker is now the Under Secretary, and Mr. Cohen is Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy.

In wide-ranging answers to committee questions, Mr. Shultz developed his main themes in outlining economic problems facing the country.

On the domestic side, more attention needs to be given to control of the budget in order to prevent a re-generation of inflation. "Before we say anything about the need for higher taxes," he told Sen. Harry Byrd, D. Va., "we have to do everything we can to keep expenditures under control."

"There is a real problem" in arriving at a reform of the international monetary system. He gave views that seemed more sympathetic than Mr. Connally's to more flexibility in currency exchange rates, but backed Mr. Connally's "tough" policy in assuring fair treatment for American exporters.

Connally Admired

On international economic affairs, Mr. Shultz made these points:

He has "the greatest admiration" for the role that has been played by Mr. Connally, and is "sure" that "hard bargaining will be necessary in this area." But he turned away from a direct response to a question as to whether he would be following "a hard line."

"We must see that we are treated fairly on trade matters, and at the same time, must work with other nations cooperatively to seek an international monetary system that all (nations) feel they can work with," he cited.

"I'm Karen. Starting today I have the only daily 747's from London to the Sunshine States of America. Fly me.

U.S. 'Leading' Dow Index Hits Three-Year High

Index Rises

1.4% in April

March Gain of 1.9% Was Biggest in Year

WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuters).—The composite index of leading economic indicators increased by 1.4 percent in April following a revised gain of 1.9 percent in March, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said the March index had been revised upward from 0.9 percent to 1.9 percent, the largest gain in a year, after figures for all 12 indicators in the index became available. The index now stands at 140.2 percent, with 197 equaling 100.

Movement in the index is believed to foreshadow the future trend of the economy.

Of the eight indicators available for April, seven showed improvement with only the price-labor cost ratio declining.

The indicators which gained from March to April were the average work-week, new orders for durables, plant and equipment contracts and orders, building permits, industrial material prices, stock prices, and initial claims for unemployment insurance, which is treated on an inverted basis and was a favorable figure because it declined during the month.

Strong Growth Seen

Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs Harold C. Passer said "the index continues to signal that strong economic growth is ahead."

He said the unusually big upward revision in March was due to large increases in consumer installment debt and net business formations.

Mr. Passer said the price-labor cost ratio had declined for the past three months as unit labor costs have increased more than prices.

Asked If the opposition to tax increase would encompass fiscal 1974, Mr. Ehrlichman said: "I think that's a fair statement, yes."

Mr. Ehrlichman made this statement to a press conference in response to yesterday's analysis by the Brookings Institution that new or additional taxes would be necessary to finance existing programs.

"With the cooperation of Con-

gress, President Nixon and the administration are confident we can make very considerable savings" and avoid new taxes as recommended in the Brookings study, Mr. Ehrlichman said.

Budget Surplus

Meanwhile the Treasury said budget receipts exceeded outlays by \$5.5 million in April, only the second month so far this fiscal year when there was a surplus.

Receipts totaled \$34.5 billion in April while outlays were \$18.5 billion.

For the fiscal year to date, the budget has a deficit of \$22.9 billion, compared to a deficit of \$21.5 billion for the comparable period last year.

In a separate development, outgoing Treasury Secretary John Connally said today he hopes wage and price controls can be phased out by the end of the year.

Speaking at a luncheon for reporters from Texas newspapers, Mr. Connally said all indications are supporting improvements in the U.S. economy which would make such a phasedout possible.

But Stock Prices Are Mixed at End

The industry reported higher mid-May car sales yesterday.

General Motors was unchanged at 78 3/4 after having traded as high as 77 1/2. GM announced the recall of 14,000 Oldsmobiles and 8,000 Buicks for inspection and possible replacement of a steering linkage part.

Delta Airlines, however, fell 2 to 57 3/8. The balance of the group was narrowly mixed.

Walt Disney surrendered 7/8 to 157 1/8, and Superior Oil 2 to 263. Also lower were Polaroid, 3/8 to 147 3/4; Avon Products, 1 1/2 to 121 1/4; and American Telephone, 1 1/2 to 41 3/4. Puritan lost 1 1/4 to 66, but McDonald's, the fast-food franchising firm, rose 1 1/2 to 121 1/2.

Gulf & Western Up

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 - Stocks and Options										1972 - Stocks and Options										1972 - Stocks and Options									
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
30%	29%	AAR Corp	29	302	32	32	31	31	+1	31	30	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	-1	30	30	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
11%	10%	Aberdeen Pet	7	124	124	124	124	124	-1	124	124	1	124	124	124	124	124	124	-1	124	124	1	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
2%	2%	Acme Hamil	15	424	424	424	424	424	-1	424	424	1	424	424	424	424	424	424	-1	424	424	1	424	424	424	424	424	424	424
2%	2%	Acme Prec	6	2	2	2	2	2	-1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	-1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4%	4%	Adams Russ	11	5	5	5	5	5	-1	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	-1	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
8%	8%	Admiral Int'l	49	10	10	10	10	10	-1	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	-1	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
8%	8%	AEF Plast P	19	32	32	32	32	32	-1	32	32	1	32	32	32	32	32	32	-1	32	32	1	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
4%	4%	Aerocel Inc	26	3	3	3	3	3	-1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	-1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
11%	11%	Aerojet Gen	24	24	24	24	24	24	-1	24	24	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	-1	24	24	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
2%	2%	Aerosol	54	24	24	24	24	24	-1	24	24	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	-1	24	24	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
5%	4%	Aeronca Inc	13	54	54	54	54	54	-1	54	54	1	54	54	54	54	54	54	-1	54	54	1	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
11%	11%	Aerovox Co	21	105	105	105	105	105	-1	105	105	1	105	105	105	105	105	105	-1	105	105	1	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
7%	7%	AFFI Cap Wt	77	57	57	57	57	57	-1	57	57	1	57	57	57	57	57	57	-1	57	57	1	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
11%	11%	AFFI Hosp	50	165	165	165	165	165	-1	165	165	1	165	165	165	165	165	165	-1	165	165	1	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
12%	12%	AIF Phot	25	115	115	115	115	115	-1	115	115	1	115	115	115	115	115	115	-1	115	115	1	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
4%	4%	Aiken Ind	4	4	4	4	4	4	-1	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	-1	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
20%	18%	Airline First	21	10	10	10	10	10	-1	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	-1	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7%	7%	Airpark	1,10	10	10	10	10	10	-1	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	-1	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
18%	18%	Airwick C	2	23	23	23	23	23	-1	23	23	1	23	23	23	23	23	23	-1	23	23	1	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
6%	6%	Airwick G	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
22%	22%	Airwick H	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11%	11%	Airwick I	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11%	11%	Airwick J	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11%	11%	Airwick K	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11%	11%	Airwick L	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11%	11%	Airwick M	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11%	11%	Airwick N	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11%	11%	Airwick O	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11%	11%	Airwick P	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11%	11%	Airwick Q	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
11%	11%	Airwick R	10	200	200	200	200	200	-1	200	200	1	200	200	200	200	20												

